IV .- Hotels Garmis-Les Ravageurs. On leaving the Bal du Vieux Chene we drove along the Rue Mouffetard, through the Rues Descartes and de la Montague de Sainte-Genevieve, where what are called the "good" poor of Paris hard together, into the Place Maubert, passing on our way men in waiting with extra horses for drawing the omnibuses up these steep accivities, lying fast asleep on the animals' backs. We sound our guides as to the thieves' private haunts—the low cabarets or cellars where, as we have so often read, criminals meet to plan their most desperate ventures. The Vieux Chene was obviously too public to be a regular place of rendezvous for bustness purposes. The police agents replied that no such places as we imagined were known to them. All the Paris caparets, even those in the most retired places, are under such close surveillance, that the characteristics were supported to the contraction of the are under such close surveillance that the character of the guests is always known to the officer on the beat. A cabaret or cafe harboring bad characters would be instantly closed, which is the reason why particular gauge of thieres cannot hold together in Paris for any length of A few years ago there was a gang known as the Band of the Cafe of the Nineteenth Cen-tury, from the name of a cafe on the Boulevard de Sebastopol which they were in the habit of frequenting. The members of this gang, nine-

teen in number, were anything but desperadoes.

The r mode of business was to sneak into apartments by means of false keys during the absence of the lawful tenants, and walk away with any portable articles of value that came to hand. They were all young men of from twenty to five and twenty years of age, and at the time of their conviction no less than ninety robberies were proved against them. The police captured the whole gang at one swoop.

"A remarkable gang of thieves, whose names were always on the books of the pre-fecture," observed the eldest police agent, "was composed of a family of Jews, and went by the name of Nathan's band. Nathan had bee imprisoned for theft when a child, before the time of Nap deon I; and it was in the reign of the present Emperor that he underwent his last punishment, when he was seventy years old. He and his wife, with six daughters and their husbands (for they were all married), had suffered 209 years of imprison-ment among them at the time old Nathan was last sentenced. They were all thieves, and Nathan carried on the trade of receiver as well." This story reminded the narrator's companion of another very criminal old gentleman,

whose career, however, was a far luckier one. When he was caught, the gendarme said to him, "You unfortunate old man, what could have induced you at your time of life"-he was seventy-one-"to risk ending your days in pri-son?" "No, so unfortunate, my Brigadier, as you seem to think," replied the hoary rascal; "I've been a thief, man and boy, for sixty-one years, and this is the first time a 'marchan' de lacets'-stang for gendarme-has ever had me in his clutches." Next, I heard of a noterious gang of thieves captured in the neighborbood of the Barriere de Fontainebleau, where we had been that evening. They use I to frequent one of the low cabarets near there, and the police soon had their eyes upon them. "Well, one day," says my agent, "a number of as disguised ourselves as masons, and went to the cabaret to drink; and, after jingling our money about in our pockets, threw ourselves on the benches, and pretended to fall fast asleep.
The batt took; they robbed every man of
us; whereupon we jumped up, and carried
them off—there were eight of them—to the
nearest "poste de police." When the particulars became known at the prefecture, orders
were given that no similar "plant" was to be
made in tutne. The "chai" said it are postible. in future. The "chei" said it was nothing more nor less than enticing people to commit crime. When we suspect that a cale or cabaret is frequented by improper characters, one or more policemen in plain clothes, and not known in the quarter, are set to watch it, and it is their duty to follow the more suspicious characters until they go to bed, when they leave them for the night. As thieves are ordinarily late risers, the agent is always waiting for his man before he is stirring in the morning. In this way, he follows him about early and late until he detects him attempting to commit a robbery. No sconer has he secured him than work to find out his most intimute associates, and, mentioning their names, gives his prisoner to understand that it was they who put the police on his track. As a natural re-sult, the man, highly indignant at the supposed treachery of his accomplices, tells the agent all he knows to their disadvantage, and in due course they are lodged in prison likewise. For capturing a thief, the police agent, it seems, receives a gratuity of twenty francs from the prefecture; and for arresting a man who, having been already convicted, and while under surveillance, as is always the case for a certain period after the expiration of his sentence, has left the town or virlage where he was ordered to reside, the agent gets a gratuity of ten francs. The salary of a police agent ranges from 1200 to 2000 francs a year, with an allowance of 200 francs or clothes, and 200 francs additional for houseeut. The ordinary sergent-de-ville receives he smaller salary, and has no allowance made

Our conversation next turning upon the chiffonniers, I learned that there was a class even below that, known as the "trilleurs," whose avocation was to sort out the contents of the baskers sold by chiffonnieres in a lot to the wholesale dealers. The chiffonniers, it seems, have their regular exchanges in the different quarters of Paris, at which the price of rags, waste paper, bones, broken glass, etc., is from time to time regulated. They have also their annual dinner at some convenient and appropriate restaurant, at which they make a collection for the "poor" of their class, and invariably drink the toast of "The press, which uses and wastes so much paper, and thereby keeps up the price of rags." Our guide remarked that when the cholera was at its worst in Paris, the chiffonniers suffered less than any other class; which may have been because they were so thoroughly seasoned to fifth and

By this time we have reached the Place Mau-bert, which abounds with low wine-shops. Our guides call our attention to some abject-looking wretches called 'ravageurs," an almost extinct class of Paris "night-birds," are raking the open kennels in the narrow side streets with sticks, for bits of old metal or a stray son. "This is the bour," say the agents, "when the night-birds of Paris are all on the wing. That man," pointing to a poorly clad individual at the bar of au adjacent wine-shop, "is what we call a 'guardian He is waiting until the hour for closing arrives, namely one o'clock; when the landlord, who gives him his tood, so as always to have him at his beck and call, will confide to his charge his best and most drouken customer. This person the guardian angel will conduct sa ely home by a judicious exercise of flattery, firmness, and finesse, spite of all his remonstrances, his endeavors to get into conversation with solitary passers by, masculine or feminine, his desire to fight, or his efforts to compose himself to sleep on some doorstep. A good guardian angel ought not only to possess tact, but strength as well: for it is sometimes necessary for him to take his charge upon his back. Some guardian angels in the neighborhood of the barriers, who fre-quently have to conduct their clients a tolerable stance, provide themselves with wheelbarrows and trundle the drunken man to his door. Their ordinary fee is ten sous, but habitual drunkards of ample means and liberal disposition usually

their guardian angel at least a franc. During this time we have been making our way to a hotel garni, up one of those foul, murky, narrow streets which one can almost stride across, with wine shops at both corners and at both ends, that communicate with the Place Maubert. There is a dim lamp above the low entrance insufficient to light the dark and dirty passage, and, if possible, darker and dirtier staircase. The proprietor, at a word from the agents, shows us into several rooms most of which there are no fewer than eight beds, with no kind of screen between them, and no extra accommodation beyond a rush-bottom chair. Each bed had a couple of occupants, and the charge per night is from six to eight sous. On returning to the street again, we find four or five abject-looking beings hanging about the entrance of the dirty lodging-house, one of whom kindly volunteers 20 guide us to some hotels garnis in the neigh-

borhood of the Church of St. Eustache, of a much lower description than what we had just inspected. We follow him on foot, accompanied by the police agents, who, as we cross the Boulevard de St. Germain, draw our attention to a man hovering mysteriously round the outside of a case just closed for the night. "He is not searching so carefully," remarks one of our guides, "for any chance half-franc pieces that may have peen accidentally lost; his object is to collect all the clear ends that the smokers have flung away. The commoner sort he will chop small, make them into packets, and sell a workingman as much tobacco for a sou as he can buy at a shop for four times the money. The ends of the good cigars he will sell to cigarette manufacturess at something like a couple of

francs a pound. "It is just about this time," continued the police agent, "that other night-biris, styled reveilleuses," are starting on their rounds, Their occupation is to wake up heavy, not to say drunken sleepers, who have to be up in time for the opening of the 'halles' at three o'clock, Many of these women have a large connection, and work gradually from the more distant paris of Paris right up to the 'halles' themselves. They only get two sous apiece from their cus tomers, some of whom give them no end of trouble. For it is a matter of duty with the reveillense never to quit her customers until they are wide awake."

We also learned that the Paris police are very strict in apprehending vagrants whom they catch sleeping at night-time out of doors; the consequence is that bundreds of poor wretches without means of procuring a bell will walk about Paris all night long, when every one except the night birds are sound asleen, hardly during to stop to rest for a single moment. This they will do night after night, spite of the wind cold, but rarely in spite of rain. In wet wenther they give themselves up in shoals, and the depot at the prefecture is crowded with vagrants. Their babit is to take their rest in the daytime, at certain "cremeries," where, after spending two sous for a cup of coffee, they are allowed to sleep for a certain time. Or they sleep on the seats in the outer boulevards; the n iserable beings whom one so frequently sees at mid-day stretched at full length on these benches have rarely had a single wink of sleep the night before.

We had now reached the Rue du Jour at the back of the Church of St. Eustache. The tramp halted opposite No. 11, a tall, narrow, dingylooking, old-fashtoned stone house, with only a couple of windows on each floor in front, and tugged at the bell autil the door was opened, when I and my friend entered with him; the two police agents, who thought we should get on better without them, remained outside. The three of us asked for beds, but the proprie or told me and my friend that we were too clean for the place. We thereupon paid eight sons for a bed for the tramp, and accompanied him to his room, a dirty, dispidated-looking chamber, some fifteen or sixteen feet long by nine broad, where we found six beds on the floor; in several of which beds as many as three per-sons were sleeping. Then there were three more beds up-stairs; that is to say, up a step ladder leading to a wide shelf at one end o the room. The proprietor, it seems, crowds each bed with three persons when the exigencies of the establishment are extreme; con monly, however, the smaller beds have only two occupants. About the bedding and the atmosphere of all the rooms it would be impossible to speak truly and pleasantly. The staircase was narrow, but the long and equally foul-smelling passages on the landings were so extremely narrow that two people meeting in the middle could not manage to pass each other. The internal arrangements of the house had been sacrified to obtain the utmost possible amount of space for sleeping purposes. It was on the landings of this particular notel garni, I think, that little cabinets had been constructed, each just large enough to hold a bed in which one person could manage to turn; these, with no windows in them save a less squares of glass over the doorway, were let out the month at from ten to fifteen france. The half or a third of a bed, whichever you chanced to have allotted you, was at the rate of eight sous the first night and six sous the nights following. This amount, paid of course, in advance, entitled you to steep from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 6 the following morning when you were turned out. Those who slept 'up-stairs' six sous the first night, and four sous afterwards. k verybody steeps perfectly naked, his clothebeing rolled up and placed beneath the mattress

at the head of the bed. In this particular hotel garni there were one hundred and fity beds; and about three hundred people sleep in it every night. These details we got from our tramp; who, when he was in doubt himself, made no scruple whatever about waking the person nearest to him, to obtain from him the required information. Strange to say, no ore complained, but readily answered the questions put to him. The tramp, whom we carried off with us, next conducted us to the Hotel Rambuteau, No. 94 his struggles are stated to have been trein the street of that name, immediately facing mendous.

the Halles Centrales, where we found six of seven men and boys sitting on the steps, several of whom had fallen fast asleep. On entering, we passed along a narrow passage and up three flights of stairs to the bureau of the hotel we are again informed that we are too clean for the establishment. We therefore pay for a bed for our guide, as we did previously, but this time the charge is ten sous. On quitting the bureau the tramp rejoins us, and descends with us to the floor beneath, where he unlocks the heavy door of a sleeping apartment, and invites us to enter.

We find ourselves in a room with a single window as usual, and containing seven beds, in which we count afteen sleepers, men and poys the tramp would have made too sixteenth. were sleeping stark naked, in accordance with the custom which prevails at these establishments. This hotel makes up something like ninety beds in a dozen or fourteen rooms; the terms, according to the proprietor's card, being ten sous the night, or tweive francs the mon n; about £6 per annum for the privilege of sleep-

we next went win the same guide to what is styled a "Hotel Modele." The entrance was through a large, heavy porte-cochere, with boidly carved cherubim ornamenting the panels. Here there was no perceptible difference in the accommodation offered beyond a sink on each floor, with water laid on for washing, and a small square of looking-glass let into the wall. The charge at this establishment amounted to twelve sous for the first night, and dropped to eight sous per night afterwards, Most of the occupants of the beds were asleep, as it was now past one o'clock, but our guide woke them up whenever he found it necessary to procure any information from them. They were, however, the reverse of communicative. It is not improbable that they were annoyed at being disturbed; or perhaps independence begins when you pay twelve sous per right for a lodeling; any way, to the importes addressed to the lodgers of the "Hotel Modele" they responded with, "Who are you? what do you want? 'decarrez'"—siang for "be off"—or "je te flunqueral une vollee"; and with these words one tellow sprang out of bed, naked as he was born; others present to toll. naked as he was born; others prepared to follow his example, and so we deemed it prudent to beat a retreat, locking the door after us on the outside. In this account we have told all that decency will permit us to tell.

Giving a couple of francs to our guide the tramp, and leaving him to such repose as he might be able to obtain in his share of the beat last sliotted to him, we rejoined the police agents, who were waiting with the cab at the end of the narrow street. On our suggesting that we should drive forthwith to the Carrieres de l'Amerique, they started a dozen difficulties, saving first of all that the horse was knocked up and could not go the distance; then that it would be daybreak before we arrived there, and we should find every one gone; next, that as the weather was rather mild, the chances were that nobody would go to the quarries on such a night. "They only go there for the warmth from the kilns," said they; "on a night like this they will occupy themselves by prome-nading about the Bois de Boulogne." Finally they said the expedition would be attended with too much danger, that some of the rufflans there would be certain to recognize them, and that we, being only four, might be over-powered, and stand a chance of being murdered. This information was certainly disheartening, nevertheless we did our utmost to remove the cruples of our guides, as we were bent upon

going through with the night's programme; but all this was of no avail. Parting company, there ore, with the two police agents, we deter-mined upon making the excursion to the Carrieres de l'Amerique by ourselves.

MISSISSIPPI.

How the Election was Carried-Outrages on the Freedmen.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune at Holly Springs, Miss., says:"Although the election is over and the excitement in a measure subsided, the Rebels are still thirsting for blood. Only yesterday a man arrived here on foot from near Water Valley, a small town in Talabusha county, about filey miles distant. He was driven from his home by the Ku-Kiux Klan for having voted the radical ticket. He is an old mau, who, having worked all his life for his master, is driven from his home for being a Union man. Having labored hard this summer he had a fine crop growing which he will probably lose. Surely if there is justice in Heaven, such outrages will not go

"At the same place two men were whipped, one of who a will probably die from injuries received. Their only crime was loyalty to the

Government. "Mr. Phittips, a school teacher and pastor of a church at Oxford, Lafayette county, was here yesterday. His life is threatened because he wrote a letter to the Jackson Prot. exposing the oursges committed by the Rebels in that county. He says that when the election began, the irredmen were told if they could not vote the Democratic ticket they must not vote with the radicals, for by so doing they would make themselves enemies of their former friends, their masters. Succeeding in intimidating them so far that they were alread to vote the radical ticket, they next tell them they must vote the Democratic ticket or they would be considered enemies anyhow. Meantime a dozen or so were arrested under the frivolous excuse of their not giving their names exactly as registered, and the colored men were so frightened that they yoted the Democrade ticket in a body. After having thus voted, many of them complained that they did so against their will; but the Rebel Democracy quietly informed them that such talk would not be allowed.

"I send you the above well authenticated facts in regard to outrages in Lafayette county, as an invication of the conduct of the Rebels all over the State. In many places there were not so much violence and intimidation used; many others a great deal more. Down on the Yazoo they shot a negro, cut his throat, and tying his hands behind him, threw him into

the river.
"The Commissioners of Election in every county were insulted in every possible manner. without being subject to open violence; and, if dared reply, pistols and knives were in

sight in an instant.
"Truly, it has been a reign of terror all over People of the North will scarcely realize the extent and fiendish character of

"The loyal people of this State charge the 'Democratic Central Committee,' the Rebel stump orators and editors of this State, with a deliberate and premeditated attempt to prevent

" Some time ago the 'Central Committee' issued a circular to the freedmen, telling them that, by joining the Loyal League, they rendered themselves liable to imprisonment in the enitentiary and a fine of a thousand dollars They declared (what they knew was false, if they knew anything about it, that the object of the Loyal League was to compel men to vote the radical ticket.

"In addition to this meanness, they tried to produce the impression among the freedmen that the Democratic party was in favor of impartial suffrage.

To understand more fully the an lacio is impudence of the charge against the Loyal League and their threat of thes and imprisonment, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Ku-Klux Klan is organized in every county of the State, and that its object is violence and assassination.
"They ended their 'address' with a threat that if they (the freedmen) voted the radical ticket, they would never in the future give them any

employment. *This document, and others of like character, served both as a threat to the freedmen and a tirebrand among the K.'s, inturtating them and rendering a fair election impossible in this Stare. The result has been that the election just past has no parallel for outrageous violence in the history of our country."

-The largest conger eel ever known was lately caught near Wexford, Ireland. His length was over fourteen feet, and his circumference exceeded four feet. The mane on his back resembled strong horse hair, and stood four inches high. When caught in the net

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1868, NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,-In pursuance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a stated meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company, that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent, of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20, 1868,

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share,

Subscriptions to the new Stock will be received on and after May 30, 1868, and the privilege of subscrib-Ing will ceeze on the 20th day of July, 1868. The instalments on account of the new Shares shall

be paid in cash, as follows:-1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscrip-

tion, on or before the 30th day of July, 1868, 2d. Twenty-five Per Cent, on or before the 15th day of December, 1868.

3d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1889, or it Stockholders should prefer the whole amount may be paid up at once, or any remaining instalments may be paid up in full af the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid up, shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full THOMAS M. FIRTH,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILA-DELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COM-PANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of \$1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent, interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1865,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 20, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT, has been declared on the Preferred and Common stock, clear of mail and said state taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30 h instant, All payable at this office.

8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE,-THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Bye; harmless, reliable, is stantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous thous remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. black or brown, bold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Baschelor's Wig Factory, No. 18 BO AD birect, New York, BITTER CORDIAL.

SCHEETZ'S CELEBRATED BITTER CORDIAL N. W. Cor. of FIFTH and RACE Sts.

This medical preparation is purely vegetable.

composed of various nerbs, gathered fro a the great storehouse of nature, and selected with the utmost care. It is a reliable Family Medicine, and can be taken by either infantor adult with the same beneficial results. It is a certain, prempt and specify remedy for Diarrhoxa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaint, Dyspepsia, Lowacss of Spirits, Faintings, Sick Stomach, Headache, and the content of the co

etc. It creates an appetite, proves a powerful digrater of food, and will counteract the effects of idear in a few minutes. As indisputable evidence of its medical properties, we append Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal

Strong Testimonial from Fire Marshal Black burn.
PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1863.

Jacob Schestz, Esq.—My Dear Sir:—Some eight months ago, when suffering from great nervous prostration, the result of exposure and overlasked energies, I was induced by you (an old friend) to take as a Tonic your celebrated Bitter Cordial; and so agreeably surprising have been its beneficial effects, that I cannot refrain from thus bearing testimony in its favor. As a beverage, it is as pieasant and delightful as a glass of rich dark-brown Snerry; as an appetizer before meals, perfectly magical, and as a digester of food, the most potent compound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider it pound I ever knew. Altogether, I consider is one of the happlest combinations of medicinal herbs ever offered to the public as a curative, I most cheerfully and confidently recommend It to every sufferer from Debility, Dyspepsia, and Rheumatism. As a substitute for the vil-lanous alcoholic and vinous concoctions im-bibed at too many of the public bars of the pre-

sent day, it must also prove a blessing.

Very truly yours,
ALEXANDER W. BLACKBURN,
6 16mwfist Fire Marshal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. NEW STYLES OF

FANCY CASSIMERES.

JAMES & LEE.

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MER. CHANT TALLORS, CLOTHIERS, AND OTHERS, TO THEIR LARGE AND SPLEN. DID ANNORTHENT OF PANCY CANSI-MERES, ALL THE NEW STYLES,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

NEW THING IN ART. BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 9.0 CHESNUT Street, Has just received a superb collection of BEELIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF

FLOWERS. They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to \$3 and \$4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE,—THE UNDERSIGNED
would call attention of the public to his
NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a cumbination of wrought and cast from it is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airright; self cleaning, having no pipes or drams to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the asme weight of coal than any turnace now in use. The hygrometric cradition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle, CHARLES WILLIAMS.
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Vendlators, etc., always on hand, N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 103

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER,
OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families,
Hotels or Public Institutions, in TWENTY
DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia
Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew
hole Plates, Bollers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale
and retail, by the manufacturers
SHARPE & THOMSON,
127 stu th6m No. 259 N, SECOND Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ESTATE OF DANIEL PORTER, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES REA and GEORGE

and adjust the account of JAMES REA and GEORGE
POWELL, Executors of the last will and testament
of DANIEL PORTER deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant,
will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his
appointment on TUESDAY, July 21, A. D. 1888, at
eleven (11) o'clock A. M. at his office, No. 496 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
7 10 fmw 51* 7 10 fm w 51*

PROVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

EN'IS SUITABLE FOR SPORTING PURPOS D'HILDREN'S LAWN TENTS, AWNIN BNESS, SADDLES, HORSE SHEETS, I TS, ETO, PITRIN & OO. No. 71 North SECOND Street.

O R N E X C H A N G E RAG MANUFACTORY, JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,

DEALERS IN EAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Sait, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, 2 221 Also, WOOL SACKS.

JCHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

DENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. The attending Managers are:

B. Morris Wale. No. 128 South Delaware avenue.

Adolph E. Borle. No. 138 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1006 pruce street. Spruce strict.
Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 135
South Fitteenth street: Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 orth Eleventh street. The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospi-

The Physicians and Surgeons attenu as tal every day (Sundays excepted), to receive application for admission.

Fersons seriously to ared by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital Immediately 227

W CODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.
The following Managers and Officers have been elected her the year 1868;—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore,
Esamuel S. Moon,
Gibbes Sallett,
Edwin Greble,
Feerstary and Treasurer—JOS. B. Townsend.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lothelders and Visitors to present tickets at the epitrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tekets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813
ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers.

721

WIRE CUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ANYLUMS, PAC-TOBIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamenta Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS, No 11 North SIXTH Street. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOFSAFES ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

ACAIN SUCCESSFUL.

BROOKLYN, May 18, 1868, Mesers, Marvin & Co., New York-Gentlemen: Our Planing Mill, with FIFTY THOUSAND feet of lumber, was destroyed by fire last night, and we are

SAFE preserved our books, papers, and money, in We want another and larger one, and will call on you as soon as we have time.

BHEARMAN BROS.

happy to say your ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

Yours truly, SHEARMAN BROS, This Bate was Red hot for several hours, and the east-iron feet were actually melied. It can be seen at our store. No. 265 BROADWAY.

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Saturday, July 11. 55; A.M. Saturday, July 11. 9 A.M.

Sanday, July 12. to Burnington. Bristol, and Intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M.,
and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 105 A. M. and 454 P. M.

Monday, July 13. 65; A.M. Monday, July 13,10 A.M.

Tuesday, 14, 75; A.M. Tuesday, 14, 115; A.M.

Wed'day, 15, 8 A.M. Wed'day, 15,12 M.

Thursday, 16, 19 A.M. Thursday, 16,2 P.M.

Friday, 17, 10 A.M. Friday, 17,2 P.M.

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate
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OPPOSITION TO THE COM-Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington (Sandays excepted), touching at a heaver and Marcos Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilming at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

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Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 411 ff

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